

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E.)
Standalone Financial Statements and
The Limited Review Report Thereon
For the period ended March 31st, 2013

Limited Review Report

To: The Board of Directors of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt S.A.E

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying standalone statement of financial position of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt S.A.E as of 31st March 2013 and the related statements of income, change in shareholders' equity and cash flow for the 3 months then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for preparation and fair presentation of these standalone financial statements, in accordance with the instructions of preparation and presentation of financial statements for Egyptian banks' issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16th, 2008, as well as with relevant Egyptian laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these standalone financial statements based on our review.

Scope of the Limited Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Egyptian standard on limited review no. 2410 "*Review of Interim Financial information Performed by the Independent Auditor*". A review of standalone interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Audit Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly we do not express an audit opinion on these standalone financial statements.

Bases for our qualified conclusion:

Tax provision shortfall has amounted to LE 106mn as March 31st, 2013 (December 31st, 2012: LE 95mn). We have issued a qualified opinion on the standalone financial statement regarding this for the year ended 31st December 2012.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effect on the financial statement, referred to in the previous paragraph, the Standalone Financial Statements give a true and fair view, in all material aspects of the financial position of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt S.A.E and of its financial performance, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the instructions of the preparation and the presentation of Standalone Financial Statements of the Egyptian Banks issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16th, 2008, as well as with relevant Egyptian laws and regulations .

Emphasis of matter:

- 1- Without qualifying our report, we draw your attention to Note (2-b) of the notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, despite that the Bank's accumulated losses have reached LE 3.486bn which exceeds half of the issued capital (31st December 2012: LE 3.522bn) In accordance to article no. 69 of the companies Law no. 159 of 1981, shareholders extraordinary general assembly meeting should be held to decide the continuity of the Bank. The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared based on the going concern principal based on the assumption that the Bank's shareholders paid amounts under capital increase by an amount of LE 1,861mn as of 31st March 2013. Shareholders extraordinary general assembly meeting was held on 29th April 2013 which decides the continuity of the Bank.
- 2- Explanatory Note (19), the Bank has recognized the gain on sale of 77.46% of its shares in National Glass and Crystal Company (S.A.E) to ADI Holding Company (subsidiary) by an amount of 20.7mn in the year 2011, the bank is in the phase of finalizing all legal procedures to finalize the selling process.

Auditors**Hossam Zaki Nasr**

FESAA – FEST

R.A.A (12254)

Allied for Accounting and Auditing E&Y30th April 2013.**Cairo****Mohamed Elsayed Abdelhakim**

FESAA - FEST

R.A.A (3960)

BDO & CO

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)
Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31st, 2013

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Note	March 31st , 2013	"Restated "
	No	LE '000	December 31st, 2012
			LE '000
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	14	823,426	1,132,798
Due from banks	15	1,466,056	1,713,552
Treasury bills	16	3,344,193	3,440,951
Facilities to banks (Net)	1/17	33,946	31,577
Conventional Loans to customers (Net)	2/17	372,551	391,381
Financing to customers (Net)	2/17	5,149,422	4,912,301
<u>Financial Investments:</u>			
-Available for sale	1/18	1,076,572	1,075,038
-Held to maturity	2/18	19,352	18,754
Net investments in Associates & Subsidiaries	19	149,262	149,262
Net Intangible assets	20	13,357	11,325
Other assets	21	685,504	632,733
Fixed assets, net	22	261,961	244,084
Deferred tax asset	28	805,920	810,866
TOTAL ASSETS		14,201,522	14,564,622
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY :</u>			
<u>LIABILITIES :</u>			
Due to banks	23	674,516	337,733
Customers' deposits	24	12,021,195	12,970,850
Subordinated Financing	25	196,865	180,777
Other liabilities	26	635,297	415,916
Other provisions	27	36,842	34,656
TOTAL LIABILITIES		13,564,715	13,939,932
<u>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:</u>			
Issued and paid-up capital	29	2,000,000	2,000,000
Paid under capital increase	3/29	1,861,418	1,861,418
Reserves	30	199,766	221,474
Difference between Face value and Present value (Subordinated Financing)	25	61,664	64,189.00
Retained losses	4/30	(3,486,041)	(3,522,391)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		636,807	624,690
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		14,201,522	14,564,622
<u>Contingent Liabilities & Commitments</u>			
	2/32	1,049,228	969,607

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer &
Managing Director &
Nevine Loutfy

CFO

Michael Murray

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)
Income Statement
For period ended March 31st, 2013

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Note No	<u>March 31st, 2013</u> <u>LE '000</u>	<u>March 31st, 2012</u> <u>LE '000</u>
Profit/Interest and Similar Income	5	286,684	223,666
Cost of deposits and similar costs	5	(199,274)	(163,105)
Net Profit/Interest Income		87,410	60,561
Fees and commission income	6	22,472	14,675
Fees and commission expense	6	(248)	(393)
Net fees and commission income		22,224	14,282
Dividend income	7	150	-
Net trading income	8	7,455	4,795
Administrative expenses	9	(113,480)	(92,371)
Other operating expenses	10	(8,922)	(21,745)
Cost of Credit	11	20,642	(82,614)
Gain from sale of financial investments	3/18	862	(5,758)
Loss before tax		16,341	(122,850)
Tax	12	(4,946)	25,222
Net loss for the year		11,395	(97,628)
Loss per share	13	0.06	(0.49)

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)
Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
For the period ended March 31st, 2013

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Capital	Paid Under Capital Increase	Reserves					Difference between Face Value and Value of Subordinated Financing	Value in LE thousands	
			Legal Reserve	General Reserve	Special Reserve	AFS Investments F.V. Reserve	General Banking Risk Reserve		Retained losses	Total
Balance at 1 January 2012	2,000,000	1,173,321	22,878	42,522	26,257	(6,691)	64,637	-	(2,614,140)	708,784
Paid Under Capital increase	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
Transfer to general banking risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,175	-	(9,175)	-
Net change at Fair Value for AFS investments	-	-	-	-	-	(13,297)	-	-	-	(13,297)
Net Loss for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(97,628)	(97,628)
Balance at December 31st, 2012	2,000,000	1,298,321	22,878	42,522	26,257	(19,988)	73,812	-	(2,720,943)	722,859
Balance at 1 January 2013 "as reported"	2,000,000	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	23,703	106,114	64,189	(3,522,315)	624,766
Prior year Adjustments (Note 2-T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(76)	(76)
Balance at 1 January 2013 "adjusted"	2,000,000	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	23,703	106,114	64,189	(3,522,391)	624,690
Paid Under Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to general banking risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,430)	-	22,430	-
Net change at Fair Value for AFS investments	-	-	-	-	-	722	-	-	-	722
Net Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,395	11,395
Difference between face value & present value for subordinated loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,525)	2,525	-
Balance at March 31st, 2013	2,000,000	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	24,425	83,684	61,664	(3,486,041)	636,807

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)
Statement of Cash Flows
For period ended March 31st, 2013
Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Note	March 31st, 2013	March 31st, 2012
	No	LE '000	LE '000
<u>Operational activities</u>			
Profit (Loss) before tax		16,341	(122,850)
<u>Non cash adjustment to reconcile loss before tax to cash flows from operating activities:</u>			
Depreciation of fixed assets	22	11,118	8,067
Amortization of intangible assets	20	4,861	3,586
Cost of credit	11	8,269	82,614
Other provisions	27	3,034	25,775
MTM of Assets held for trading	8	-	1
Other provision used	27	(932)	(25,217)
Loans provision used	2/17	(12,585)	(5,690)
Loans Provisions no longer required	27	(28,871)	-
other Provisions no longer required		-	(4,995)
Foreign currency revaluation of Loan Loss provisions	17	23,976	509
Foreign currency revaluation of other provisions	27	84	7
Foreign currency revaluation of held to maturity investments	18	(948)	(27)
Foreign currency revaluation of available for sale investments		(1,164)	(21)
Gains on sale of fixed assets	10	(5,000)	(11,125)
Gains on sale of assets reverted to the bank	10	(195)	(2,078)
Impairment losses of financial investment in sub& associated	3/18	-	5,938
Profit from sale of Assets held for trading	8	(110)	(62)
Profit from sale of treasury bills	3/18	(862)	(179)
Amortization of subordinated loan using EIR method		2,525	-
<u>Operating loss prior changes in assets and liabilities utilized in operational activities</u>		19,541	(45,747)
<u>Net decrease (increase) in assets & liabilities</u>			
Due from banks		252,239	141,074
Treasury bills		1,294,295	(818,627)
Assets held for trading		110	(59,585)
Loans to customers		(216,723)	(114,836)
Other assets		(47,024)	(6,571)
Due to banks		336,783	(461,339)
Customers' deposits		(949,655)	(387,248)
Other liabilities		219,456	125,055
<u>Net cash flows resulting from (Used in) operating activities</u>		909,022	(1,627,824)
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Purchase of investments available for sale	2/18	(200)	(19,492)
Proceeds from Investments available for sale	2/18	551	401
Payments for the purchase of fixed assets	22	(28,995)	(10,444)
Payments for the purchase of intangible assets	20	(6,894)	(4,389)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		5,000	2,896
Proceeds from sale of treasury bills	3/18	862	179
<u>Net cash flows used in investing activities</u>		(29,676)	(30,849)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Proceeds from Shareholders under Capital Increase	3/29	-	125,000
Proceeds from Subordinated Financing		16,089	-
Difference between Face Value and Value of Subordinated Financing		(2,525)	-
<u>Net cash flows resulting from financing activities</u>		13,564	125,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the Year		892,910	(1,533,673)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Year		(130,262)	2,412,183
<u>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Year</u>		762,648	878,510
<u>Cash and cash equivalents at end of Year are represented in :</u>			
Cash and due from CBE	14	823,426	775,608
Due from banks	15	1,466,056	1,275,932
Treasury bills	16	3,344,193	4,167,654
Due from banks (Deposits matured more than 3 months)	15	(1,361,080)	(1,213,837)
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months	16	(3,509,948)	(4,126,847)
<u>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the Year</u>	31	762,647	878,510

1- BACKGROUND:

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (formerly National Bank for Development – S.AE) was established as an (S.A.E) in 1974 and in accordance with Investment Law no. 43 of 1974 and its executive regulations and the amendments thereon, the bank provides all banking services related to its activities of corporate, retail and investments. Through its head office located in Cairo and its **69** branches served by **2,224** staff at the date of the Standalone Financial Statements, The Bank is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt is a bank that complies with the principles of Shari'a in all financing, banking and investment transactions and is subject, as a financial institution, to the supervision and control of the Central Bank. In addition, complies with Shari'a principles in all the transactions and products it provides to its clients, whether such products are investment deposits, investment certificates or savings accounts. An Islamic bank also meets the client's various financing needs by providing many options such as: Murabaha (Cost-plus), Musharakah (Joint Venture), Ijarah (Leasing); as well as offers Islamic options for letter of guarantee, letter of credit and covered cards. The Islamic bank has a Shari'a Board composed of Islamic jurists who are continually consulted regarding all aspects of new banking transactions.

As per the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting dated 3 2007. An approval is being taken to amend the name of "National Bank for development" to "Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt". The name is amended after converting the Bank's activity to be Shari'a compliant in accordance with Shari'a standards.

On April 3rd, 2013, the bank's name has been changed in the commercial register from National Bank for development" to "Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt".

The Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended March 31st, 2013 have been approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on 28 April 2013.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A) Basis for preparation

These Standalone Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) basis of preparation of the Bank's Standalone Financial Statements and principles of recognition and measurement as approved by its Board of Directors on 16th, 2008; These Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial investment at fair value through the profit & loss, the subordinated loan and available for sale financial assets.

The Bank also prepared the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with CBE basis of preparation of the financial statements & principles of recognition and measurement issued by CBE's Board of Directors on 16, 2008.

Consolidated and Standalone Financial Statements are to be read together as of March 31st, 2013 to gather sufficient information reflecting the Banks' activities, results, cash flow and change in owners' equity.

B) Significant accounting principle:

Although accumulated losses were **LE 3,486mn** at March 31st, 2013 (December 31st, 2012: **LE 3,522mn**), which exceeds the paid up capital in addition to the effect of the shortfall of loan loss provision and tax provisions. The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as shareholders undertake to continue providing financial support to the Bank.

As per article no. 69 of company's law no. 159 for year 1981. An Extraordinary General Assembly meeting approved the Bank's continuity as a going concern.

C) Associates and Subsidiary Companies:

C/1 Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are entities which the bank has the power to govern its financial and operating policies. Usually the bank's ownership exceeds half the voting power taking into consideration potential future voting power whereas the bank has the option to exercise or convert at the time of assessment.

C/2 Associates:

Are companies where the Bank owns either directly or indirectly enough shares to influence the financial and operating policies of the company, whilst not reaching control (from 20% to 50%).

- The purchase method is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates by the Bank. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value or/and asset given or/and equity instruments issued or/and liabilities are incurred assumed at the date of exchange plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Net assets including contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the minority interest. The excess of acquisition cost over the Banks' share fair value in the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement under the item "Other operating income/ (expenses)".
- Calculation of the associated and subsidiary companies in the standalone financial statements are calculated on the cost basis, investments are registered on the acquisition expenses basis, deducting any impairment loss in value, Dividend income is registered in the income statement which it declared.

D) Segment Reports:

Business sectors consist of a group of assets and operations to produce products and services, which have similar risks and benefits; each sector distinct from the other. Geographical sector is related within an economic framework, each with distinct characteristics.

The bank does not have any geographical sectors that operate in a different economic framework as at March 31st, 2013.

E) Foreign Currency Transactions:

E/1 Trade and presentation currency

The Egyptian pound is the currency of preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements.

E/2 Transactions and balances in foreign currency

The Banks' accounting records are maintained in Egyptian pounds, transactions in other foreign currencies are recorded at rates of exchange ruling on the transaction date. Monetary assets and the liabilities in foreign currencies are revaluated into Egyptian pounds at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, any resultant gain or loss is then recorded in the income statement as follows:

- Net trading income or net income from financial instruments originally classified as a change in fair value through profit and loss according to its type.
- Other operating income/loss for other items.

The changes in fair value of monetary financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and classified as available for sale (debt instruments) are classified into:

- Differences due to change in amortized cost of the instrument; these are recognized through profit and loss in "Profit/Interest and similar income"
- Differences due to changes in foreign currencies exchange rates; these are recognized through profit and loss in "Other operating income / Expense"
- Differences due to change in fair value of the instrument which re recognized through equity in "Available for sale fair value reserve".

Translation differences on non-monetary items (equity securities) held at fair value though income is also reported through the income statement whereas for those classified as available-for-sale the income is recorded directly in equity within "Net unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets" item.

F) Financial assets:

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following groups:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss.
- Loans and receivables.
- Financial investments held to maturity.
- Financial investments available for sale.

The management's classification depends on the purpose of the investments at the time of its purchase.

F-1 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets include:

- Investments Held for Trading
- Financial instrument are recorded as Held for Trading if it is acquired for resale in short term, or if it represents a part of specific financial instrument portfolio that are managed together and there is an evidence for actual recent transactions refers to the gain of income in short term.
- Under all circumstances, the Bank does not re-classify any financial instrument into financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss or to a group of financial assets held for trading.

F-2 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those:

- That the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as Held for Trading, or that classified as Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit and loss.
- That the Bank upon initial recognition designates as Available for Sale.
- For which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment other than because of a credit deterioration of the issuer.
- Historical Probability of Default for Retail portfolio was calculated according to the realized loss for the past 3 to 6 months and based on average delinquency period for each product. For corporate portfolio, Historical probability of default was calculated as per the rates issued by Moody's for the Middle East for each facility as per its Facility Risk Rating.

F-3 Investments held to maturity

Held to Maturity financial investments are non-derivative assets which carry fixed or determinable payments and where the Bank has the intention and the ability to hold to maturity. All Held to Maturity financial investments are reclassified as Available for Sale in case of a sale of significant amounts unless the sale is in an emergency situation.

F-4 Financial investments available for sale

Available for Sale financial investments are non-derivatives financial assets that are intended to be held for unspecified period and may be sold to provide liquidity or due to changes in the prices of shares, foreign currencies, or interest rate.

The following principles are followed for the financial assets:

- Purchases or sales of financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss, held to maturity financial investments, and available for sale financial investments are recognized at the trade date which is the date the Bank is committed to purchase or sell the financial asset.

- Financial assets that are not classified as designated at fair value through profit and loss at initial measurement are recognize at fair value plus directly attributable costs of acquisition or issue while financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss at initial measurement are recognized only at fair value, any directly attributable acquisition or issue costs are recorded in the "Net Trading Income" in the income statement.
- Financial assets are de-recognized where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Bank has transferred all the risks and rewards of the asset to another party, while a financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.
- Available for Sale financial investments and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at fair value.
- Held to Maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.
- Profit and loss due to changes in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are recorded in income statement during the period it occurred.
- Profit and losses arising from changes in fair value of Available for Sale financial investments are recognized directly in equity, when the asset is disposed of or impaired, the cumulative profit or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the income statement.
- Monetary assets' interest/profit income is recognized based on the amortized cost method in the income statement. The foreign currency revaluation differences related to Available for Sale investments are recognized in the income statement. Available for sale equity instruments related to dividends are recognized in the income statement when they are declared.
- Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in liquid markets. Where no active market exists, or quoted prices are unobtainable the fair value is estimated using a variety of valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and other pricing models. Inputs to pricing models are generally market-based where available and taken from reliable external data sources.
- If the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed, an entity can measure the equity instrument at cost minus any impairment losses.
- Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished – that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.
- Available for Sale financial assets, Held for Trading and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are all subsequently measured at fair value. Loans and receivables and Held to Maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

- Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement in the year in which they arise, Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of "Available for Sale Financial Assets" are recognized directly in equity, until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, at which time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in income statement.
- Interest/profit calculated using the effective interest/profit method and foreign currency gains and losses on monetary assets classified as available for sale are recognized in the income statement, Dividends on available for sale equity instruments are recognized in the income statement when the entities right to receive payment is established.
- The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices, If there is no active market for a financial asset, the Bank measures the equity instruments that are classified as available for sale at cost net of impairment loss, if any.
- Debt instruments can be reclassified from the Available for Sale investments to Held to Maturity investments at fair value when the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity including loans and bonds, Any related profit and loss that were previously recognized are treated as follows:
 - i. Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity is valued at amortized cost, using the effective interest method in case of impairment the profit/interest and loss that have been previously recognized directly in equity is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.
 - ii. Profit and loss related to financial assets without fixed or determinable maturity are held in equity till sale or disposal of the asset then removed from equity and recognized in the income statement, In case of impairment the profits and losses that have been previously recognized directly in equity are removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.
- Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished – that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

G) Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

REPO and Reverse Repo agreements represent by net in balance sheet under Treasury Bills caption.

H) Profit/Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense for all interest/profit-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as Held for Trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within 'profit/interest income' and 'profit/interest expense' in the income statement using the effective profit/interest rate method. The effective profit/interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the profit/interest income or profit/interest expense over the relevant year.

The effective profit/interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective profit/interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective profit/interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Profit/interest income on loans is recognized on accrual basis except for the interest income on non-performing loans, which ceases to be recognized as revenue when the recovery of interest or principle is in doubt.

When loans or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired, related profit/interest income are not recognized but rather, are carried off balance sheet in statistical records and are recognized as revenues on the cash basis as follows:

- When collected and after recovery of all areas for retail loans, personal loans, real estate loans for personal housing and loans to small business.
- For corporate loans, profit/interest income is also recognized on the cash basis, according to which interest earned during the periods subsequent to reschedule agreements does not start to accrete on the loan principal until the Bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and after payments of the installments continue to be regular for at least one year.

I) Fees and Commission Income

Fees and commissions charged by the Bank for servicing a loan or facility that is measured at amortized cost and that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of that financial instrument are recognized as revenue as the services are provided.

Recognition of such fees and commission in profit or loss ceases when a financing/loan becomes non-performing or is impaired in which case fees and commission income is rather marginalized and carried off the balance sheet. Recognition of such fees and commissions as revenues continues on the cash basis when the relevant profit/interest income on the financial instrument is recognized since they are generally treated as an adjustment to the effective profit/interest rate on the financial asset.

If it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement, the commitment fee received is regarded as compensation for an ongoing involvement with the acquisition of a financial instrument and, together with the related transaction costs, is deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective profit/interest rate, If the commitment expires without the Bank making the loan, the fee is recognized as revenue on expiry.

A syndication fee received by the Bank that arranges a loan and retains no part of the loan package for itself (or retains a part at the same effective profit/interest rate for comparable risk as other participants) is compensation for the service of syndication; such a fee is recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed.

Fees and commissions resulting from direct negotiations or participation in such negotiations for the benefit of or on behalf of another party, such as those earned on the allotment of shares or other financial assets to a client or acquisition or disposal of entities for a client, are recognized as revenue when the specific transaction has been completed.

Administrative and other services fees are recognized as income on a time proportionate basis over the lifetime of the service.

J) Dividends:

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive dividends is established.

K) REPO and Reverse Repo agreements:

Financial instruments sold in accordance to re-purchase agreements are recognized as assets added to the balance of Treasury Bills on the balance sheet. Liabilities under purchase and re-sale agreements are deducted from the balance of Treasury Bills and the difference between sale price and re-purchase price is recognized as accrued income over the term of the agreement using effective interest method.

L) Impairments of financial assets:

L-1 Financial assets held with cost to depreciation:

- The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a portfolio of assets is impaired. A financial asset or a portfolio of assets is impaired and impairment losses is incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and prior to the balance sheet date ('a Loss Event') and that loss event or events has had an impact on the estimated cash flow of the financial asset or the portfolio of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset or a portfolio of financial assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Bank about the following loss events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the obligor.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or liquidation.
- Deterioration of Financial position of the borrower.
- The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.
- Impairment in the value of guarantee.
- Deterioration of creditworthiness.

A measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group.

The Bank estimates the period between the date on which the loss event has occurred and the date on which the impairment loss has been identified for each specific portfolio, for application purposes, the Bank considers this period to equal one.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant, taking into consideration the following:

- If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment based on the historical loss rates.
- Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized, are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.
- An asset that is individually assessed for impairment, but for which an impairment loss is not recognized is included in a group of other similar assets.
- If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-Maturity investments carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.
- For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (asset nature, business nature, geographical location, etc) that are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms. Provisions are then related to estimate future payments as an indication of the borrowers' ability to fulfill his contract.

- When assessing the impairment loss for a group of financial assets on the basis of the historical loss rates, future cash flows in the group are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the Bank's assets and the historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.
- The Bank ensures that estimates of changes in future cash flow reflects and are directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

L-2 Financial investments available for sale and held to maturity date in associates and subsidiary companies

At each balance sheet date, the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial assets, that are classified as available for sale has been impaired. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment.

Such decline is presumed to be significant for the equity instruments if it reaches 10% of the cost of the financial instrument, whereas it is presumed a prolonged decline when it extends for a period of more than 9 months.

In respect of available for Sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity. However, if in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as Available for Sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss for that debt instrument.

M) Intangible Assets

M-1 Software (computer programs):

- Expenditure on upgrade and maintenance of computer programs is recognized as an expense in the income statement in the year in which it is incurred. Expenditures directly incurred in connection with specific software are recognized as intangible assets if they are controlled by the Bank and when it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits that exceed its' cost within more than one year. Direct costs include the cost of the staff involved in upgrading the software in addition to a reasonable portion of relative overheads.
- Upgrade costs are recognized and added to the original cost of the software, when it is likely that such costs will increase the efficiency or enhance the performance of the computers software beyond their original specification.
- Cost of the computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized over the period of expected benefits which shall not exceed three years.

N) Fixed Assets:

Lands and buildings comprise the head office premises and branches; all fixed assets are carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items, Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized separately, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, Repairs and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss within "other operating costs" line item during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method to the extent of their estimated residual values based on the following annual rates:

Mechanical systems & equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Other equipment	8 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Buildings	20 years
Decorations and preparations	20 years

The Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its depreciable fixed assets whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use, Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with relevant carrying amount, these are included in profit or loss in other operating income (costs) in the income statement.

O) Impairment of non-financial assets:

Non-financial assets that do not have definite useful lives, except for goodwill, shall not be amortized. These are annually tested for impairment. Depreciable fixed assets are tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered.

Impairment loss is recognized and the carrying amount of an asset is reduced to the extent that such carrying amount exceeds the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. For the purpose of estimating the impairment loss, where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

At each balance sheet date, non-financial assets for which an impairment loss is recognized shall be reviewed to assess whether or not such impairment losses should be reversed through profit or loss.

P) Leasing

This is calculated as per law no. 95 for the year 1995, if the contract grants the right to the tenant to purchase the asset by a set date and a set value, in addition to contract covered more than 75% of estimated useful life, or if the existing rent represents more than 90% of the assets value. Other contracts represent operational rent contracts.

O-1 Rent

As for leasing contracts, the expense of rent in addition to maintenance, is recognized as expenses in the under income statement. If the Bank decides upon the usage of its right in purchasing the rented assets, the expenses of purchase is capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life.

The payments are recognized under operational rent decreased, by the amount of any payments received within the stated period, registered in the income statement as steady installments.

Q) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances due within three months from date of acquisition; they include cash and balances due from Central Bank of Egypt, other than those within the mandatory reserve, current accounts with banks and Treasury Bills, Certificates of Deposits and other governmental notes.

R) Other provisions

Provisions for obligations are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

For obligations due, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected outflows unless the time value of money has a significant impact on the amount on provision, then it is measured at the present value.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through profit or loss under other operating income/expenses.

Provisions for obligations due within more than 12 months from the balance sheet date are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, An appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions, For obligations due within less than twelve months from the balance sheet date, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected outflows unless the time value of money has a significant impact on the amount of provision, then it is measured at the present value.

S) Taxes

Taxes include income taxes and deferred taxes, both are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to the owners' equity, which is recognized directly within the owners' equity statement.

Income tax expense on the year's profit or loss represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax, and is recognized in the income statement.

The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, in addition to income tax adjustments related to previous years, Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Standalone Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered, However, when it is expected that the tax benefit will increase, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall increase to the extent of previous reduction.

T) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, for consistency with changes in the current Period's presentation.

	Class	Value in LE thousands		
		December 31st, 2012 Balance before Adjustment	(Debit) / Credit	December 31st, 2012 Balance after Adjustment
Other assets - Income Receivable (Note 21)	Assets	215,143	(396)	214,747
Other credit balances	Liabilities	42,880	472	42,408
Retained Loss (Note 30/4)	Owner's equity	(3,522,315)	(76)	(3,522,239)

3- MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS

The Bank, as a result of conducting its activities, is exposed to various financial risks. Since financial activities are based on the concept of accepting risks and analyzing and managing individual risks or group of risks together, the Bank aims at achieving a well-balanced risks and relevant rewards, as appropriate and to reduce the probable adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. The most important types of risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. The market risk comprises foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

The risk management policies have been laid down to determine and analyze the risks, set limits to the risk and control them through reliable methods and up-to-date systems. The Bank regularly reviews the risk management policies and systems and amendments thereto, so that they reflect the changes in markets, products and services and the best up-to-date applications.

Risks are managed in accordance with preapproved policies by the Board of Directors; the risk management department identifies, evaluates and covers financial risks, in close collaboration with the Bank's various operating units.

The Board of Directors provides written rules which cover certain risk areas, such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments.

3/1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party will fail to discharge an obligation and will cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The bank deems loans to customers, banks and financial investments in terms of bills, current accounts, deposits at banks, as financial assets exposed to credit risk of settling part or all of the dues by the concerned parties on the maturity date. Credit risk also exists on items not registered in the balance sheet such as loan commitments.

3/1/1 Measurement of Credit Risk

Loans and facilities to clients:

To evaluate credit risk relating to loans and facilities to banks and/or clients, 3 components are to be considered:

- Probability of default
- Exposure at default
- Loss given default

The Banks daily activities include measurement of credit risk, which reflects estimated loss (expected loss model) required by Basel Banking observatory committee, a conflict could generate between operational measurements and impairments as per the Egyptian Accounting Standards, which recognizes losses encountered on Balance Sheet "Recognized losses" rather than "Expected loss" (note 3/1/1).

The Bank evaluates each client through a detailed weight categorization; these methods have been developed for internal evaluation usage and for analysis to reach the appropriate weighting. The Banks' clients have been categorized to 4 categories, reflecting the delay in payment, therefore clients could move between the various categories depending on evolving circumstances. The Bank frequently and periodically reviews the efficiency of this method to estimate any cases.

Internal Categories:

Category	Description
1	Good debts
2	Regular Follow Up
3	Special Follow Up
4	Bad debts

The estimated loss, is the loss incurred when delay in payment occurs, being a percentage of loan which differs depending upon client, nature of claim, available collaterals and guarantees.

Debt Instruments and Treasury Bills:

The Bank, in this case uses external categorization, such as standard and poor or other equivalents. If external classification is not available, the method of credit risk is followed.

3/1/2 Minimization and avoidance of risk:

The Bank manages and controls the credit risk on the debt category and various circumstances, nature, country, manufacture, etc. The Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his payment track record.

Framework for categorizing debts is drawn by sub borders including on/off balance sheet figures, the daily risk relating to trade items (e.g. Foreign exchange). Actual figures are compared to daily limits.

Periodical monitor and review of credit risk through analyzing the ability of clients and estimated clients. In light of the results, amendments to the debt limitation take place as appropriate.

Several methods to eliminated risk are as follows:

Collaterals:

Several rules and policies are stated by the Bank to minimize credit risk, one of which is collaterals, the Bank specifies guidelines for certain types of collaterals. Major types are as follows:

- Real estate Mortgage
- Operating asset mortgage such as machinery and goods
- Mortgage of financial Instruments such as: securities or equities

Usually the long term facilities are related to corporate, while short term facilities or credit for retail to minimize any losses to minimal. The Bank seeks extra collaterals from related parties if a sign of impairment of any loan or facility occurs.

Collaterals depend mainly on type of facility, Treasury Bills and Securities are usually with no collaterals, except for financial pools covered by asset-backed securities and similar guaranteed by financial instruments.

Master netting arrangements:

The Bank minimizes credit risk through arrangements made between major clients representing high portfolios and the Bank, master netting arrangements doesn't result in netting between assets and liabilities within the balance sheet, because the settlement is normally set on total value. This leads to a lower risk rate for the Bank, because in case of non-performing loans settlements are in favor of the Bank. Due to fluctuations the Bank's risk weight can differ due to circumstances.

Commitments related to credits:

The major need for commitments related to credits is for the client to have liquidity when needed, Guarantees and standby letters of credit issued by the Bank on behalf of the client; to grantee a third party the right to withdrawal from the clients account within a certain limit.

Usually this is guaranteed by shipped merchandise or goods therefore the risk weight is less than direct loans.

Credit commitments represent the hidden unused part of the risk tolerated by the Bank such as granting loans, LCs and LGs, the Bank then is subject to losses to equal value of credits. Losses indorsed by unused credits are less than the value, due to facilities being granted for possible commitments for a specific client with certain conditions, The Bank observes the credits till maturity date (long term credits hold a higher risk weight).

3/1/3 Impairment & Provisioning Policies

Impairment loss provisions stated on the end of year balance sheet are extracted from the categorized weight risk rating. Provisions are mainly calculated for credits holding the lowest category and the following table clarifies the percentage upon which the provisions are calculated:

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Impairment loss Banks	(1)	-
Impairment loss Clients	20,994	(83,419)
Impairment loss of HTM investment	(351)	805
Total	20,642	(82,614)

Internal evaluation helps to clarify if there are any significant indications existing for provisions, as per Egyptian Accounting Standards no. 26. Guided by the following points set by the Bank:

- Financial problems faced by the client.
- Breaching of loan contract for example overdue installments.
- Prediction of bankruptcy or liquidation or financial restructure.
- Deterioration of competitive position.
- The Bank granting superior or extraordinary facilities that the Bank could normally not agree upon.
- Impairment of the collateral.
- Deterioration of credit status

The Bank's policy includes revising all the Bank's assets (exceeding a certain percentage of importance) at least once per year or more if needed.

Loss is evaluated at the balance sheet date on all major accounts. Evaluation normally includes the existing collateral, verifying all payments and withdrawals from the account, Impairment loss is accumulated on similar assets; historical expertise, personal judgment statistical methods.

3/1/4 Model of General Risk Measurement

In addition to the 4 categories stated in note 3/1/1, the management takes on several other detailed measurements, to comply with the CBE requirements. Assets exposed to risk are categorized as per the CBE's conditions and instructions, mainly related to the client, such as: activity, financial position, payment stability.

The Bank calculates the impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the provisions, that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general reserve for banking risks in the equity section.

Such reserve is always adjusted on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for

distribution (note 31/2) and shows the movement on the general reserve for banking risks during the financial year.

As follows is the statement of credit rating for corporations as per the Bank's internal ratings as compared with those of CBE's; it also includes the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.

CBE rating	CBE rating Description	Required Provision %	Internal Rating	Internal Rating Description
<u>1</u>	Low risk	0%	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risk	1%	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risk	2%	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular Follow up
7	Risk needs special attention	5%	3	Special Follow up
8	Substandard	20%	4	Bad debts
9	Doubtful debts	50%	4	Bad debts
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Bad debts

3/1/5 Maximum limit for credit risk before guarantees

5/A Maximum limit for credit risk before guarantees:

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
<u>Balance Sheet items exposed to Credit Risks</u>		
Treasury Bills	3,534,624	3,732,317
<u>Conventional Loans and facilities to customers</u>		
<u>Retail loans</u>		
- Overdraft	1,108	7,785
- Credit Cards	46,180	9,456
- Personal loans	2,678,339	2,532,552
- Real state Mortgage	7,470	11,670
<u>Corporate Loans:</u>		
- Overdraft	302,055	344,042
- Direct loans	6,520,693	6,153,843
- Syndicated loans	485,174	714,291
<u>Financial Investments:</u>		
Debt instruments	1,041,938	1,041,921
Total	14,617,581	14,547,877
<u>Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks</u>		
Financing commitment	61,812	66,145
Letters of credit (Import & confirmed Export)	266,377	208,429
Letters of guarantee	277,056	278,445
Documentary credit	81,969	86,959
Bank guarantees	362,014	329,629
Total (Note 32)	1,049,228	969,607

The above table represents the maximum limit of risk to be exposed to at the end of March 31st, 2013 and without taking into consideration any guarantees, for balance sheet items, amounts stated depends on the net carrying amount shown in the balance sheet.

As shown in the preceding table **68.69%** (December 31st, 2012: **67.18%**)of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk results from loans and facilities to customers, while investments in debt instruments represents **7.13%** (December 31st, 2012: **7.16%**).

The management is confident in its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from loan portfolio, facilities, and debt instruments as follows:

- **57.69%** (December 31st, 2012: **56.35 %**) of the loans and facilities portfolio are rated on the highest 2 levels of the internal rating.
- **47.10 %** (December 31st, 2012: **50.14 %**) of the loan portfolio and facilities having no arrears or indicators of impairment.
- Loans and facilities valued on a standalone basis amounting to LE **4,158mn** (December 31st, 2012: LE **4,180mn**) with impairment less than **41.42%** from its value against (December 31st, 2012: **42.76 %**).
- The Bank applied more prudential selection process on granting loans and facilities during the financial Period ended at March 31st, 2013
- More than **99.08 %** of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills represent debt instruments due from the Egyptian government.

3/1/6 Loans and Financing:

The status of balances of loans and facilities in terms of credit rating are as follows:

<u>Loans and facilities</u>	March 31st, 2013			December 31st, 2012		
	<u>Loans and</u>	<u>Financing to</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Loans and</u>	<u>Financing to</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>facilities to</u>	<u>banks</u>		<u>facilities to</u>	<u>banks</u>	
	<u>customers</u>			<u>customers</u>		
Not having arrears and not subject to impairment	4,695,030	33,966	4,728,996	4,868,452	31,596.00	4,900,048
Arrears not subject to impairment	1,153,444	-	1,153,444	693,911	-	693,911
Subject to impairment	4,158,579	-	4,158,579	4,179,680	-	4,179,680
Total (note 17)	10,007,053	33,966	10,041,019	9,742,043.00	31,596.00	9,773,639
Less:						
Impairment loss provision	(3,496,277)	(20)	(3,496,297)	(3,505,882)	19.00	(3,505,901)
Interest in suspense	(462,494)	-	(462,494)	(462,815)	-	(462,815)
Deferred profits	(526,309)	-	(526,309)	(469,664)	-	(469,664)
Net (note 17)	5,521,973	33,946	5,555,919	5,303,682	31,577.00	5,335,259

Loans and Financing :

Value in LE thousands

Rating	March 31st, 2013							
	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Real state Mortgage	Overdraft	Personal loans	Syndicated loans	
Good debts	1,108	45,786	2,343,831	5,639	273,113	2,000,419	59,101	4,728,997
Regular follow up	-	287	38,601	298	28,828	649,669	346,211	1,063,894
Special follow up	-	63	9,024	0	114	487	79,862	89,550
Bad debts	-	44	286,883	1,533	-	3,870,118	-	4,158,578
Total	1,108	46,180	2,678,339	7,470	302,055	6,520,693	485,174	10,041,019

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees, Loans and facilities portfolio has increased as of March 31st, 2013 by **2.74%** (December 31st, 2012 : **17.81%**).

Value in LE thousands

Rating	December 31st, 2012							
	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Real state Mortgage	Overdraft	Personal loans	Syndicated loans	
Good debts	7,785	9,328	2,203,834	9,751	279,579	1,835,694	554,078	4,900,049
Regular follow up	-	87	39,146	293	64,461	418,212	85,277	607,476
Special follow up	-	26	10,587	11	5	872	74,936	86,437
Bad debts	-	16	279,045	1,615	-	3,899,003	-	4,179,679
Total	7,785	9,457	2,532,612	11,670	344,045	6,153,781	714,291	9,773,641

Loans and Financing having no arrears and not subject to impairment

The credit worthiness is rated for the loans and facilities portfolio that have no arrears and is not subject to impairment that is by reverting to the Banks' internal rating.

Loans and Financing having arrears and not subject to impairment:

They are loans and facilities having arrears until 90 days and they are not subject to impairment unless there is information to the contrary, Loans and facilities to customers having arrears and not subject to impairment are represented as follows:

March 31st, 2013

Value in LE thousands

	Retail				Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Real state Mortgage	
30 to 60 days arrears	-	287	38,601	298	39,186
60 to 90 days arrears	-	63	9,024	-	9,087
Total	-	350	47,625	298	48,273

	Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Personal loans	Syndicated loans	
30 to 60 days arrears	28,828	649,669	346,211	1,024,708
60 to 90 days arrears	114	487	79,862	80,463
Total	28,942	650,156	426,073	1,105,171

Value in LE thousands

December 31st, 2012

	Retail				Total
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Real state Mortgage	
30 to 60 days arrears	-	87	39,146	293	39,526
60 to 90 days arrears	-	26	10,587	11	10,624
Total	-	113	49,733	304	50,150

	Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Personal loans	Syndicated loans	
30 to 60 days arrears	64,461	418,212	85,277	567,950
60 to 90 days arrears	5	872	74,936	75,813
Total	64,466	419,084	160,213	643,763

At the first recognition of loans and facilities the fair value of the guarantees is re-evaluated on a regular basis taking into consideration market value in the subsequent events.

Loans and Financing subject to individual impairment:

Loans and Financing to clients as follows:

Value in LE thousands

March 31st, 2013	Retail			Direct Loans	Total
	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Real Estate Mortgage		
Loans and Financing subject to individual impairment	44	288,416	1,533	3,870,118	4,160,111

December 31st, 2012	Retail			Direct Loans	Total
	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Real Estate Mortgage		
Loans and Financing subject to individual impairment	16	279,045	1,615	3,899,003	4,179,679

Re-scheduled Loans and facilities

Restructuring activities include renegotiating in terms of payments terms extension, restructure of mandatory management policies, and adjusting/postpone repayment terms. Renegotiating policies depend on indicators or standards in addition to the management personal judgment to show that regular payments are of high probability. These policies are subject to regular review. Long-term loans, especially loans to customers are usually subject to renegotiation.

Value in LE thousands

	March 31st, 2013	December 31st, 2012
<u>Loans and Financing to customers</u>		
<u>Corporate</u>		
Direct Loans	214,200	216,569

3/1/7 Investments in debt instruments and treasury bills:

The following table represents breakdown of debt instruments and Treasury Bills, as per rating agencies at the end of the financial Period.

Value in LE thousands			
March 31st , 2013	Treasury Bills	Investments in Debt Instruments	Total
Less than A-	3,534,625	1,041,938	4,576,563

3/1/8 Geographical sectors:

	Arab Republic of Egypt				Value in LE thousands	
				Total	Other Countries	Total
	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt			
Treasury bills	3,534,625	-	-	3,534,625	-	3,534,625
Debt instruments in AFS and HTM	1,041,938	-	-	1,041,938	-	1,041,938
Facilities to banks	-	-	-	-	33,967	33,967
<u>Loans and Financing to customers</u>						
Retail:						
Overdraft	760	250	97	1,107	-	1,107
Credit cards	46,180	-	-	46,180	-	46,180
Personal loans	1,394,415	964,290	319,634	2,678,339	-	2,678,339
Real State Mortgage	7,470	-	-	7,470	-	7,470
Corporate loans:						
Overdraft	301,864	146	-	302,010	43	302,053
Direct loans	6,484,883	1,836	8	6,486,727	-	6,486,727
Syndicated loans	398,902	-	-	398,902	86,272	485,174
Total as of March 31st, 2013	13,211,037	966,522	319,739	14,497,298	120,282	14,617,581
Total as of December 31st, 2012	13,211,631	912,404	311,995	14,436,030	111,847	14,547,877

3/2 Market Risk

Market risk is reflected in the fluctuation of the fair value or future cash flow, resulting from changes in market parameters. Market risk affects interest rates, foreign currency as well as equity products; each is exposed to general market movements.

Management of market risk, either related to trading or non-trading, is monitored by two separate teams, whereas reports are presented regularly to the board of directors.

Trading portfolios include direct dealing with clients and with the market, as for non-trading portfolios it is mainly established from management of assets interest rates or liabilities relating retail.

These portfolios include foreign exchange and equity instruments resulting from Investments Held to Maturity and Investments Available for Sale.

3/2/1 Market Risk Measurement Techniques

As a part of managing market risk, the Bank has several hedging strategies and enters into several contracts for exchange of interest rate, that is to try to balance the risk of the debt instruments, long term loans with fixed interest in case of fair value implementation. Following are the major measurement methods used:

A. Value at risk

The Bank implements value at risk method on portfolios held for trade, as well as non-trade. That is to evaluate the market risk and estimated maximum loss, depending on some predictions of the change in market conditions. The Board of Directors set limits to values at risk (for both trading and non-trading investments), which are monitored on a daily basis by the market risk department. The value at risk is the estimated calculated loss of the existing portfolio, this reflects the maximum loss that could occur but with a set ratio of 98%. Therefore there is a 2% probability of actual loss is more than the estimated loss. From the model of value at risk, ten day custody is expected, before closing all positions, Also, it is assumed that market movement within the ten days of custody will follow the same pattern, The market pattern is determined on a historical 5 year basis, used to predict ratios, prices, rates, Outputs are closely monitored to evaluate the accuracy of the measurement method.

Using this method doesn't guarantee the value of loss to be within limits, especially if there is a major market movement, As the market risk impacts a major part of the Banks business, the board of directors on a yearly basis set appropriate limitations for the value at risk (trading and non-trading) and are divided on the business sectors, comparing actual to estimated values, reviewed on a daily basis by the risk department, The daily value at risk within the financial period was LE **1,041,938** (December 31st, 2012: LE **1,041,921** K). The quality of the value at risk model is evaluated regularly, through testing results of portfolio held for trade; Reports are presented after wards to management and board of directors.

B. Stress Testing:

Stress testing gives an indication of the loss that may arise from sharp change in circumstances. Stress testing is designed to understand the impact, using standard analysis for specific scenarios.

The Bank undertakes various scenarios using risk analysis, such as compressing risk factors, by predicting crucial movements on each risk category, as well as developing country testing, due to special circumstances such as currency floating, Stress testing results are reviewed by management and the board of directors.

3/2/2 VAR summary

	Value in LE thousands					
	3 months to 31 March 2013			12 months to 31 December 2012		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Interest rate risk	1,041,938	-	-	1,041,921	-	-
Total value upon risk	1,041,938	-	-	1,041,921	-	-

There is a direct tie between the increase of value at risk and increase of interest rate risk in global markets, The 3 stated results (average, less, more) have been individually calculated.

The value calculated does not represent the total value at risk by the whole Bank as a result of the diversified relation between different portfolios as well as different risk factors.

3/2/3 Foreign exchange risk:

The Bank has exposure to foreign currency risk and cash flow, The board of directors has set limitations to the financial currency as a total value at the end of each day as well as monitoring it within the day. The following table below summarizes the Group's exposure of the Bank to foreign currency exchange rate risk at March 31st, 2013. Included in the table are the financial instruments at carrying amount, categorized by currency.

Value in LE thousands

March 31st, 2013

	LE	USD	Euro	Sterling	Yen	Others	Total
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and due from CBE	782,102	35,839	574	3,379	9	1,523	823,426
Due from banks	5,716	1,326,990	20,850	83,463	888	28,149	1,466,056
Treasury bills	3,202,807	305,690	-	26,127	-	-	3,534,624
Facilities to Banks	-	33,967	-	-	-	-	33,967
Loans and Financing to clients	8,468,945	1,537,696	-	409	-	-	10,007,050
<u>Financial Investments</u>							
Available for sale	1,052,519	24,053	-	-	-	-	1,076,572
Held to maturity	5,765	13,586	-	-	-	-	19,351
Investments in subsidiaries & Associates	149,263	-	-	-	-	-	149,263
Total Financial Assets	13,667,117	3,277,821	21,424	113,378	897	29,672	17,110,309
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Dues to other banks	601,009	73,349	-	-	-	158	674,516
Customers deposits	11,088,990	770,157	21,242	114,040	880	25,887	12,021,196
Subordinated Financing	-	196,865	-	-	-	-	196,865
Total financial Liabilities	11,689,999	1,040,371	21,242	114,040	880	26,045	12,892,577
Net financial position	1,977,118	2,237,450	182	(662)	17	3,627	4,217,732
<u>December 31st, 2012</u>							
Total Financial Assets	15,221,403	1,242,966	25,241	113,261	655	34,500	16,638,026
Total financial Liabilities	12,078,619	957,334	25,181	109,107	603	32,884	13,203,728
Net financial position	3,142,784	285,632	60	4,154	52	1,616	3,434,298

3/2/4 Interest Rate Risk

The Bank is exposed to fluctuation of interest rates, which reflects in the cash flow as well as fluctuation in the fair value of financial instruments, Marginal Interest could increase as a result of fluctuations and profits could decrease. The board of directors has set limitations to the differences in interest ratings and re-pricing This is monitored on a daily basis by the risk department. The table below summarizes the book value of the financial instruments by type and the re-rating dates or maturity dates (which is nearest).

	Value in LE thousands					
<u>March 31st, 2013</u>	Up to 1 Month	1-3 months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Non - interest bearing	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and due from CBE	-	-	-	651,509	171,917	823,426
Due from banks	1,466,056	-	-	-	-	1,466,056
Treasury bills	142,007	741,966	2,650,651	-	-	3,534,624
Facilities to banks	-	-	-	33,967	-	33,967
Loans and Financing to clients	175,709	690,730	1,340,271	1,528,984	4,158,579	10,007,053
Financial Investments						
Available for sale	-	5,856	274,600	746,117	-	1,076,573
Held to maturity	-	-	-	19,352	-	19,352
Investments in subsidiaries & Associates	-	-	-	-	149,262	149,262
Total Financial Assets	1,783,772	1,438,552	4,265,522	2,979,929	4,479,758	17,110,313
Financial Liabilities						
Dues to banks	674,516	-	-	-	-	674,516
Customers deposits	2,070,568	1,135,545	1,911,832	6,900,036	-	12,021,196
Subordinated Financing	-	-	-	196,865	-	196,865
Total Financial Liabilities	2,745,084	1,135,545	1,911,832	7,096,901	-	12,892,577

3/3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not being able to meet cash flow or collateral requirements, when they fall due and at a reasonable price, this could lead to failing to meet deposits obligations to clients and loan commitments.

Liquidity Risk Management Process

Liquidity Management Process, as carried out and monitored by a separate team in treasury, includes:

- Day – to – day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. the capability of the Bank to meet its liabilities, including payment upon maturity of loans.
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that guarantees flexibility in liquidation if needed to meet any unexpected fluctuations.
- Observation of liquidity ratios compared to the internal policies of the Bank, and the CBE.

Regular assessment of the Bank structural liquidity profile - daily, weekly and Monthly – which are the main time spans to manage liquidity, Risk Department studies maturities of contracted financial liabilities as well as financial assets.

Its' role is also to monitor the Liquidity gaps between average maturity assets and the level and type of unused loan commitments, the ratio of usage of Debit current accounts, and the effect of contingent liabilities such as LCs and LGs.

Funding Strategy:

Liquidity resources are reviewed through a separate team, in order to provide wide range diversification in currencies, geographical location, sources products as well as maturities.

Assets available to meet all liabilities and cover loan commitments include cash, balances with the Central Bank, Balances Due from banks, Treasury Bills and loans and facilities to banks and clients. Moreover, some debt instruments, Treasury Bills is pledged to cover liabilities. The Bank has the ability to meet unexpected net cash flows through selling securities, and finding other financing sources.

3/4 Capital Management

Basel I

The Bank's objectives behind managing capital including elements other than equity shown in the balance sheet are represented in the following:

- Compliance with capital legal requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to generate yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the Bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth.

Capital Adequacy Ratio and capital usage is reviewed on a daily basis as per the observatory authorities regulations (CBE), through set models based on Basel II instructions, the required information is presented to the CBE on a quarterly basis.

The CBE regulations require compliance with the following:

- Maintaining LE 500mn as a minimum requirement for the Authorized Share Capital.
- Maintaining a ratio between capital elements, and asset and contingent liability elements.
- Capital to be greater than 10% of weighted risk assets.

The capital adequacy ratio consists of the following two tiers:

Tier 1:

It is the basic capital comprising paid in capital (after deducting the carrying amount of the treasury stocks), retained earnings, and reserves resulting from profit appropriations except the general reserve for banking risks less any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses.

Tier 2:

Is the sub-ordinate capital comprising the equivalent of the general reserve according to CBE credit rating bases issued by CBE not in excess of 1.25 % of total assets and contingent liabilities (risk weights applied), subordinate loans maturing after more than 5 years (amortizing 20% of their value each year), and 45 % of the increase between the fair value and carrying amount for the available for sale investments, investments held to maturity, and investments in affiliates and subsidiaries.

On calculating the total numerator of capital adequacy, it is to be considered that tier 2 should not be greater than tier 1, and subordinate loans (deposits) should not be greater than 50 % of Tier 1.

Assets are risk weighted in a range from 0% to 100 % according to the type of asset, to reflect related credit risk taking into consideration cash guarantees; the same treatment is used for the off-balance sheet amounts after making relevant adjustments to reflect the contingent nature and the potential loss for these amounts.

The Bank has complied with all the capital requirements within the last two years. Following is a table summarizing Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratio:

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
<u>Tier 1 Capital</u>		
Capital shares	2,000,000	2,000,000
Paid under capital increase	1,861,418	1,861,418
Legal reserves	22,878	22,878
General reserves	42,522	42,522
Special reserves	17,165	17,165
Difference between FV and PV for Subordinated Loan	61,663	64,189
Retained loss	(3,522,390)	(3,480,839)
Total qualifying Tier 1 Capital	483,256	527,333
<u>Tier 2 Subordinated Capital</u>		
General reserves	60,167	47,856
Subordinated Loan	196,865	180,777
45 % of the increase in fair value compared to carrying amount of available for sale investment, investments held to maturity & investments in affiliates	16,730	13,411
Total qualifying Tier 2 subordinated capital	273,762	242,044
Total Capital	757,018	769,377
Risk - weighted Assets:		
On-balance sheet	6,738,398	6,491,790
Off-balance sheet	290,163	296,891
Total Risk - Weighted assets	7,028,561	6,788,681
Capital Adequacy ratio (%)	10.77%	11.33%

Basel II

	Value in LE thousands	
	March 31st , 2013	December 31st, 2012
<u>Tier 1 - Part A</u>		
Capital shares	2,000,000	2,000,000
Paid under capital increase	1,861,418	1,861,418
Reserves	65,400	65,400
Accumulated loss	(3,513,507)	(3,540,844)
Dedcut: Financial Institutions Investment	(930)	(1,357)
Total Tier 1 - Part A	412,381	384,617
<u>Tier 1 - Part B</u>		
Differnce between FV and PV for Subordinated Loan	61,663	64,189
Current Period Profit	7,110	-
Total Tier 1 - Part A	68,773	64,189
Total qualifying Tier 1 (Part A+B)	481,154	448,806
<u>Tier 2</u>		
General Provision	60,167	47,857
Subordinated Loan	196,865	180,777
45 % of the increase in fair value compared to carrying amount of available for sale investment, investments held to maturity & investments in affiliates	23,420	17,002
45% of Special Reserve	7,724	7,724
Total qualifying Tier 2	288,176	253,360
Capital Base (Tier 2 +Tier2)	769,330	702,166
Risk - weighted Assets	6,895,257	6,978,626
Market Risk	49,873	145,452
Operation Risk	455,103	455,103
Total Risk - Weighted assets	7,400,233	7,579,181
*Capital Adequacy ratio (%)	10.40%	9.26%

*Based on the consolidated financial statement (banking group) as per the CBE instruction issued on 24th of December 2012.

4- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Bank undertakes estimations and judgments that affect the value of assets and liabilities, consistently estimations and judgments are based on historical experience and other factors, including the expectations of future events that are reasonably estimated in accordance with the available information and the following are the related estimations and judgments.

A) Impairment loss for loans and facilities

The Bank reviews the portfolio of loans and facilities on at least a quarterly basis. The Bank uses discretionary judgment on determining whether it is necessary to record impairment in the income statement using reliable data indicating measurable decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline at the level of one loan. This evidence include data indicating negative change in the ability of a portfolio of borrowers to repay the Bank, or local and economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows, the management use estimates based on previous experience related to impairment of assets having credit risks. Such experience refers to impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question.

The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on given experience.

B) The impairment equity instruments Available for Sale

In the case of available for sale financial investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as impairment. Where such evidence exists, significant or prolonged decline needs a personal judgment. To make this judgment the Bank assesses, besides other factors, the common share price volatility. In addition, impairment exists when there is objective evidence that a certain company has a financial difficulty in its cash flow from operating and financing activities, industry tool or sector or technological advances.

C) Financial Investments Held to Maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as investments Held to Maturity. This category requires personal judgment and therefore the Bank tests whether there is a genuine intent and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank fails to hold such investments till maturity (except for certain tightly defined circumstance such as if an entity sells an insignificant amount of held to maturity investments close to maturity date), investments should be reclassified as available for sale, which will be measured at fair value instead of amortized cost.

5- NET PROFIT/INTEREST INCOME

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Profit on Financing and similar income		
Facilities to banks	228	-
Loans and Financing to customers	146,358	105,329
Treasury bills and bonds	139,128	116,824
Deposits and current accounts	970	1,513
Total	286,684	223,666
Cost of Deposits and similar Costs		
<u>Deposits and Current Accounts:</u>		
To Banks	(14,461)	(3,478)
To Customers	(184,813)	(159,627)
Total	(199,274)	(163,105)
Net	87,410	60,561

6- NET FEES & COMMISSION INCOME

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Fees and commissions income:		
Fees and commissions related to Financing	4,417	724
Corporate finance	7,994	5,493
Other fees	10,061	8,458
Total	22,472	14,675
Fees and commissions expenses:		
Other fees paid	(248)	(393)
Net	22,224	14,282

7- DIVIDEND INCOME

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Sanable Fund dividend		-
Total	150	-
	150	

8- NET TRADING INCOME

	Value in LE thousands	
	March 31st, 2013	March 31st, 2012
Foreign currencies operations		
Gain from foreign currencies exchange	7,344	4,734
MTM of Held for Trading	-	(1)
Gain on sale of Held for Trading	111	62
Total	7,455	4,795

9- ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Value in LE thousands	
	March 31st, 2013	March 31st, 2012
Salaries and wages*	(65,115)	(56,251)
Social insurance	(2,929)	(2,368)
Depreciation and amortization	(15,979)	(11,653)
Other administrative expenses	(29,457)	(22,099)
Total	(113,480)	(92,371)

* Salaries and wages for the period ended March 31st, 2013 includes an amount of LE **4,368K** (for the period ended March 31st, 2012: LE **1,525K**) which represents average total top 20 salaries paid during the period.

10- OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Value in LE thousands	
	March 31st, 2013	March 31st, 2012
Gain on sale of assets reverted to Bank	195	2,078
Gain on Sale of fixed assets	5,000	11,125
Gain on Sale of sell & lease back assets	-	671
Software cost	(684)	(96)
Operating lease	(11,864)	(18,181)
Impairment loss for assets reverted to bank	-	-
Other provision	(3,034)	(20,780)
Others	1,465	3,438
Total	(8,922)	(21,745)

11- COST OF CREDIT

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Impairment loss Banks	(1)	-
Impairment loss Clients	20,994	(83,419)
Impairment loss of HTM investment	(351)	805
Total	20,642	(82,614)

12- TAX

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Deferred Tax (*)	(4,946)	25,222
Total	(4,946)	25,222

(*) Additional Information on the deferred tax is detailed in note no. 28.

13- LOSS PER SHARE

The loss per share during the Period was calculated by using the weighted average method for the numbers of the outstanding shares during the Period.

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Net loss for the Year	11,395	(97,628)
Weighted average for the issued common stocks	200,000	200,000
Loss Per Share	0.06	(0.49)

14- CASH AND DUE FROM CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Cash*	173,634	182,156
Due From Central Bank (mandatory reserve)	649,792	950,642
	823,426	1,132,798

*Cash as at March 31st, 2013 includes an amount of LE 1,717 which represents Purchased checks due on CBE in favor of one of the bank's clients

15- DUE FROM BANKS

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Current accounts	104,976	100,233
Deposits	1,361,080	1,613,319
Total	1,466,056	1,713,552
Central Bank (including the required reserve percentage)	96,711	391,365
Local Banks	1,120,241	1,199,520
Foreign Banks	249,104	122,667
Total	1,466,056	1,713,552
Non profit bearing balances	105,707	103,960
Fixed profit balances	1,360,349	1,609,592
Total	1,466,056	1,713,552

16- TREASURY BILLS

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
91 days maturity	182,425	40,000
182 days maturity	76,500	699,175
274 days maturity	1,424,300	1,575,175
364 days maturity	2,198,992	2,820,621
	3,882,217	5,134,971
Unearned revenues	(190,431)	(291,366)
Total	3,691,786	4,843,605
Repo's		
Repo's matured during 1 week	(347,593)	(1,402,654)
Total (1+2)	3,344,193	3,440,951

17- FACILITIES TO BANKS

	March 31st , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Direct loans	33,966	31,596.00
Impairment losses Provision	(20)	(19)
Net	33,946	31,577

	March 31st , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Impairment loss Provision		
Balance at the beginning of the Year	19	-
Impairment loss charge within the Year	1	19
	20	19

17- LOANS AND FINANCING TO CUSTOMERS

	March 31st , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Retail		
Overdraft	1,108	7,785
Credit cards	46,180	9,456
Personal loans	2,678,339	2,532,552
Real state Mortgage	7,470	11,670
Total (1)	2,733,097	2,561,463
Corporate (including SMEs)		
Overdraft	302,055	344,042
Direct loans	6,486,727	6,122,247
Syndicated loans	485,174	714,291
Total (2)	7,273,956	7,180,580
Total loans & facilities (1 + 2)	10,007,053	9,742,043
Impairment losses for loans	(3,496,277)	(3,505,882)
Profit in suspense *	(462,494)	(462,815)
Deferred profit	(526,309)	(469,664)
Net	5,521,973	5,303,682
Net distributed as follows:		
Conventional loans (Net)	372,551	391,381
Financing (Net)	5,149,422	4,912,301
Net	5,521,973	5,303,682

* Profit in suspense was accumulated according to the credit rating issued by the CBE.

17- LOANS AND FINANCING TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Impairment losses for loan and Financing movement

Impairment loss Provision	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands
		December 31st, 2012
Balance at the beginning of the period/ Year	3,505,882	2,878,239
Impairment loss charge for the period / year	7,918	979,637
Recoveries during the period /Year	(42)	160
Usage during the period / Year	(12,586)	(368,816)
Transferred from other provisions	-	1,682
Provision no longer required	(28,871)	-
Foreign currency revaluation differences	23,976	14,980
Balance at the end of period / Year	3,496,277	3,505,882

Movement for impairment losses for Loans and Financing as per type:

<u>RETAIL</u>	Value in LE thousands				
	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal Loans	Real state Mortgage	Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	-	46	288,468	1,622	290,136
Impairment loss charge within the period	-	210	4,680	74	4,964
Usage during the period	-	(2)	(94)	-	(96)
Recoveries during the period	-	(8)	(34)	-	(42)
Balance at 31 March 2013	-	246	293,020	-	294,962

CORPORATE

	Overdraft	Direct Loans	syndicated Loans	other loans	Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	2,979	3,203,140	9,627	-	3,215,746
Impairment loss charge within the period	-	1,530	291	-	2,954
Usage during the period	-	(12,490)	-	-	(12,490)
provision no longer required	-	(28,871)	-	-	(28,871)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	-	23,145	831	-	23,976
Balance at 31 March 2013	1,449.00	3,185,215	14,651.00	-	3,201,315

17- LOANS AND FINANCING TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Value in LE thousands

<u>RETAIL</u>	Overdraft	Credit Cards	Personal Loans	Real state Mortgage	Total
Balance at 1 January 2012	-	1,085	251,293	2,134	254,512
Impairment loss charge within the year	-	49	37,764	(512)	37,301
Usage during the year	-	(1,142)	(692)	-	(1,834)
Recoveries during the year	-	54	103	-	157
Balance at 31 December 2012	-	46	288,468	1,622	290,136

<u>CORPORATE</u>	Overdraft	Direct Loans	syndicated Loans	other loans	Total
Balance at 1 January 2012	2,610	2,611,289	9,828	-	2,623,727
Impairment loss charge within the year	368	957,149	(15,181)	-	942,336
Usage during the year	-	(366,982)	-	-	(366,982)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	-	-	14,980	-	14,980
Balance at 31 December 2012	2,978	3,203,141	9,627	-	3,215,746

- On December 11th, 2012 the bank's management has provided all the shortage in impairment loss provision.

18- FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
<u>18/1 Available for Sale Investment</u>		
Debt instruments - at Fair value		
Listed	1,028,222	1,029,153
Equity instruments - at fair value		
Listed	21,555	20,768
Unlisted	26,795	25,117
Total available for sale investments (1)	1,076,572	1,075,038
<u>18/2 Financial Investment Held to maturity</u>		
Debt Instruments- at amortized cost		
Listed	13,716	12,768
Sanabel Fund (*)	5,636	5,986
Total Investments held to maturity (2)	19,352	18,754
Total Financial Investments (1 + 2)	1,095,924	1,093,792
Categorized as follows:		
Current	1,095,924	1,062,689
Non-Current	-	31,103
Total	1,095,924	1,093,792
Categorized as follows:		
Fixed Income debt instruments	1,018,649	1,019,580
Variable Income debt instruments	28,925	28,327
Variable Income equity instruments	48,350	45,885
Total	1,095,924	1,093,792

(*) Sanabel Islamic Mutual Fund:

The investments held to maturity include the Bank's investment in Sanabel Islamic mutual fund in association with ABC bank, managed by Prime for Investment, on 25 2011 the fund management was transferred to HC Company.

The number of Bank's certificates share is **LE 75,000** certificates with a par value of **LE 100**. The acquisition cost amounted to **LE 7,635,000**.

The value per certificate as 31 March 2013 amounted of **LE 75.14** (December 31st, 2012: **LE 79.82**)

18- FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)

Value in LE thousands

	Financial Investment AFS	Financial Investment HTM	Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	1,075,038	18,754	1,093,792
Additions	200	-	200
Disposals (sales/redemption)	(551)	-	(551)
Foreign currency revaluation difference	1,163	949	2,112
Change in the fair value	722	-	722
Impairment loss recoveries	-	(351)	(351)
Balance at 31 March 2013	1,076,572	19,352	1,095,924
Balance at 1 January 2012	706,533	23,602	730,135
Additions	445,230	-	445,230
Disposals (sales/redemption)	(107,823)	(6,946)	(114,769)
Foreign currency revaluation difference	704	734	1,438
Change in the fair value	30,394	-	30,394
Impairment loss	-	1,364	1,364
Balance at 31 December 2012	1,075,038	18,754	1,093,792

18/3 Gain from Financial Investment

Value in LE thousands

	March 31st, 2013	March 31st, 2012
Gain on Sale of Treasury Bills	862	179
Impairment loss of Investments in Associates & Subsidiaries	-	(5,937)
	862	(5,758)

19- FINANCIAL INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES (Net)

Value in LE thousands

	March 31st , 2013		December 31st, 2012	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Share</u>
Investments in Subsidiaries		%		%
National Cristal & Glass Company*	10,036	5.42%	10,036	5.42%
Cairo National Company for Investment	76,797	64.75%	76,797	64.75%
National Company for Trading and Development (Entad)	19,206	40.29%	19,206	40.29%
Assuit Islamic National for Trading and Development	23,477	39.91%	23,477	39.91%
ADI Holding Company	4,980	99.60%	4,980	99.60%
ADI Capital Company	125	2.50%	125	2.50%
Total Subsidiaries Companies	134,621		134,621	
Investments in Associated				
ADILease leasing Company	8,743	16.98%	8,743	16.98%
Cairo National Company for Brokerage & Securities	538	32.00%	538	32.00%
Youth Company For Investment and General Services (SERVICO)	126	9.04%	126	1.83%
Alexandria National Company for Financial Investments	2,181	9.04%	2,181	9.04%
Arab Mashriq Company for Takaful Insurance	10,000	20.00%	10,000	20.00%
Total Associates Companies	21,588		21,588	
Investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies	156,209		156,209	
Less: Impairment loss	(6,947)		(6,947)	
Net investment in Subsidiary and Associated Companies (1)	149,262		149,262	
Investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies - Fully Impaired	37,852		37,978	
Less: Impairment loss	(37,852)		(37,978)	
Net investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies - Fully Impaired (2)	-		-	
Investment in Subsidiary and Associated Companies (Net) (1+2)	149,262		149,262	

*The bank sold (77.46%) of National Cristal & Glass Company to Abu Dhabi Islamic Holding (Subsidiary Company) and so far the Bank will complete the legality transfer process .

As per a study by the Bank's management to determine the level of control exercised over the companies, classified as associated companies, has resulted in some of these companies being reclassified to be subsidiaries.

20- INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
<u>Computer software</u>		
Net Book value at the beginning of period / Year	11,325	10,357
Additions	6,893	15,504
Amortization for the period / Year	(4,861)	(14,536)
Net book value at end of period / Year	13,357	11,325

21- OTHER ASSETS

	March 31st , 2013	"Restated" Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Accrued revenues	94,304	86,712
Pre-paid expenses	41,706	31,129
Due from sale and leaseback assets	-	0
Down payments under purchase fixed assets	8,458	9,412
Assets reverted to the Bank in settlement of debts (Net of Impairment)	130,170	124,427
Deposits & custody	1,866	1,990
Due from Abu Dhabi Islamic Holding	165,760	165,450
Due from Tax Authority *	188,768	155,179
Other debit balances	54,472	58,434
Total	685,504	632,733

* Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority (Note 35).

22- FIXED ASSETS (NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION)

	Value in LE thousands			
	Land & Premises	Machinery & Equipment	Other Assets	Total
Net Book value at 1 January 2013	19,093	1,404	223,587	244,084
Additions	22,944	6	6,045	28,995
Depreciation	(473)	(64)	(10,581)	(11,118)
Net Book value at 31 March 2013	41,564	1,346	219,051	261,961

Cost	64,862	3,887	407,799	476,548
Accumulated depreciation	(23,298)	(2,541)	(188,748)	(214,587)
Net Book value at 31 March 2013	41,564	1,346	219,051	261,961

	Value in LE thousands			
	Land & Premises	Machinery & Equipment	Other Assets	Total
Net Book value at 1 January 2012	20,993	1,605	195,508	218,106
Additions	460	77	66,173	66,710
Disposals	(460)	(10)	(2,610)	(3,080)
Depreciation	(1,900)	(278)	(37,862)	(40,040)
Depreciation related to disposal	-	10	2,378	2,388
Net Book value at 31 December 2012	19,093	1,404	223,587	244,084

Cost	41,918	3,881	401,754	447,553
Accumulated depreciation	(22,825)	(2,477)	(178,167)	(203,469)
Net Book value at 31 December 2012	19,093	1,404	223,587	244,084

- Fixed Assets after depreciation include LE **10.3mn** (December 31st, 2012: **LE 10.3mn**) represent cost of assets not registered yet. Legal procedures are under progress for them to be registered.
- Total value of fully depreciated assets as March 31st, 2013 amounting to LE **102mn**.

23- DUE TO BANKS

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Foreign Banks	76,516	21,783
Local Banks	598,000	315,950
Total	674,516	337,733

24- CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Demand deposits	1,988,907	1,732,580
Time deposits & call accounts	2,217,525	3,577,557
Term saving certificates	4,473,573	4,330,825
Savings deposits	3,153,545	3,176,869
Other deposits	187,645	153,019
Total	12,021,195	12,970,850
<u>Classified as follows:</u>		
Corporate deposits	2,760,455	3,934,960
Retail deposit	9,260,740	9,035,890
Total	12,021,195	12,970,850
Profit free balances	1,340,767	1,150,821
Variable Profit balances	10,680,428	11,820,029
Total	12,021,195	12,970,850
Current balances	7,547,622	8,640,025
Non-current balances	4,473,573	4,330,825
Total	12,021,195	12,970,850

25- SUBORDINATED FINANCING

	Rate %	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Subordinated Loan *	5.3	196,865	180,777
Total		196,865	180,777

25- SUBORDINATED FINANCING - Continued

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Balance at the beginning of the period	180,777	244,966
Difference between FV and PV	-	(64,189)
Amortization of Difference between FV and PV	2,525	-
FX Revaluation	13,563	-
	<u>196,865</u>	<u>180,777</u>

*The subordinated loan by amount of USD **39mn** equivalent to LE **241mn** granted by ADIB- UAE under Wakala investment agreement for tenor of six years starts on December 27th, 2012 with a profit rate of 0.125% form the investment amount and the expected profit equals to Libor USD on any extension period after six years.

The bank have recognize the subordinated loan by the present value using discount rate of 5.3% and the difference between the face value and the present value in the agreement date by an mount EGP 64,189K was added to equity statement as per the CBE regulations .

26- OTHER LIABILITIES

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Accrued revenues	66,652	42,955
Accrued expenses	2,639	2,639
Due to Tax Authority *	188,768	155,179
Other credit balances	377,238	215,143
Total	<u>635,297</u>	<u>415,916</u>

* Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority (Note 35).

27- OTHER PROVISIONS

	Provision for Contingent Claims	Provision for Tax	Provision for Contingent Liabilities	Value in LE thousands Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	9,650	15,800	9,206	34,656
Formed during the period	998	-	2,037	3,035
Amount used during the period	(451)	(481)	-	(932)
Foreign currencies revaluation difference	-	-	83	83
Balance at 31 March 2013	10,197	15,319	11,326	36,842
Balance at 1 January 2012	14,360	-	8,043	22,403
Formed during the year	5,156	63,801	1,879	70,836
Amount used during the year	(3,989)	(48,001)	-	(51,990)
Provision no longer required	(4,995)	-	-	(4,995)
Transferred from Contingent Liabilities to contingent claims	33	-	51	84
Foreign currencies revaluation difference	(915)	-	(767)	(1,682)
Balance at 31 December 2012	9,650	15,800	9,206	34,656

28- DEFERRED TAX

The deferred tax has been calculated on the differences based on the liability using the actual tax rate of 20%.
The deferred tax asset resulting from retained loss is not recognized unless a future tax profit is estimated and
it is expected the Bank can benefit from the losses in the short run.

Following is the deferred asset and liabilities:

	March 31st, 2013 Assets / (Liabilities)	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012 Assets / (Liabilities)
Fixed Assets	(26,537)	(27,269)
Provisions (other than the impairment loss for loans)	5,381	4,714
Profit in suspense	115,623	115,704
Retained tax losses	711,453	717,717
Net tax of which an asset arises	805,920	810,866

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities method:

Beginning balance	810,866	536,258
Addition	0	354,858
Disposals	(4,946)	(80,250)
Closing Balance	805,920	810,866

29- CAPITAL

29/1 Authorized Capital

The authorized capital amounts to **LE 4bn** (December 31st, 2012: **LE 4bn**)

The Extra-ordinary General Assembly on May 3rd, 2010, decided to increase the issued capital from **LE 2.0bn** to **LE 4bn**. The Bank is undertaking the procedures to finalize registration of this increase in the Banks' statute and commercial registration.

29/2 Issued and paid in Capital:

The issued and paid in capital amounted to **LE 2bn** (December 31st, 2012: **LE 2bn**) represented by 200mn shares (December 31st, 2012: **200mn** shares) with a nominal value of LE 10 each.

29/3 Amounts paid under capital increase

- During the last 4 years ADIB – UAE deposited **LE 1,662k** in cash directly as amounts paid under capital increase, on 28th 2011 ADIB – UAE approved to transfer the full amount of Subordinated financing of **LE 199, 020K** to amounts paid under capital increase.

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Beginning balance	1,861,418	1,173,321
Amounts Paid under capital increase	-	688,097
	<u>1,861,418</u>	<u>1,861,418</u>

30- RESERVES AND RETAINED LOSSES

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
<u>Reserves</u>		
Legal Reserves	22,878	22,878
General Reserves	42,522	42,522
Special Reserves	26,257	26,257
Fair Value Reserves - Investments available for sale	24,425	23,703
General Banking Risk Reserve	83,684	106,114
Total Reserves	<u>199,766</u>	<u>221,474</u>

31/1 Special Reserves*

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Adjustments for change in the measurement policy for AFS Investments related to previous years	17,165	17,165
Adjustments for change in the measurement policy of impairment loss for loans and facilities for pervious years	9,092	9,092
	<u>26,257</u>	<u>26,257</u>

* Distribution from this reserve is only allowed with CBE approval.

31/2 Fair value reserve – available for sale investments *

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Beginning balance	23,703	(6,691)
Change in fair value	207	29,597
Loss transferred to income statement for AFS disposals	515	797
	<u>24,425</u>	<u>23,703</u>

*Distribution from this reserve is only allowed with CBE approval.

31/3 General Banking Risk Reserves

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Beginning balance	106,114	64,637
Adjustments for change in the measurement policy of impairment loss for loans and facilities	(4,887)	35,994
10% provision based on the value of assets reverted to the Bank	(17,543)	5,483
	<u>83,684</u>	<u>106,114</u>
Balance of General Bank Risk Reserve		
General Bank Risk Reserve for loans & facilities	50,415	55,302
General Bank Risk Reserve for assets reverted to the Bank	33,269	50,812
	<u>83,684</u>	<u>106,114</u>

-The CBE instructions require the Bank to provide general bank reserves to guarantee any differences in impairment loss measurement methods for loans/facilities and assets reverted to the Bank between the old and new CBE methodologies, Distribution from this reserve is only allowed with CBE approval.

*Distribution from this reserve is only allowed with CBE approval.

31/4 Retained Losses

	March 31st , 2013	"Restated" Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Balance at the beginning of the period / Year	(3,522,391)	(2,625,917)
prior year adjustments	-	(76)
Net Income (Loss) for the period / Year	11,395	(854,921)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	22,430	(41,477)
Cost of the subordinated loan using EIR	2,525	-
	<u>(3,486,041)</u>	<u>(3,522,391)</u>

31- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

For the purpose of presenting the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following balances maturing within less than 3 months from the date of acquisition.

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Cash and Due from CBE	823,426	775,608
Due from banks	1,466,056	1,275,932
Treasury Bills	3,344,193	4,167,654
Due from Banks maturities more than 3 months	(1,361,080)	(1,213,837)
Treasury bills maturities more than 3 months	(3,509,948)	(4,126,847)
	<u>762,647</u>	<u>878,510</u>

32- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

A- Capital commitments

The Banks contracts for capital commitments reached **LE 4,362k** as of March 31st, 2013 (December 31st, 2012: **LE 2,278k**). Representing purchases of fixed assets and the management is adequately confident that finance shall be made available for covering these commitments.

32- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

b- Contingent Liabilities

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Financing Commitment	61,812	66,145
Letters of credit	266,377	208,429
Letters of guarantee	277,056	278,445
Documentary credit	81,969	86,959
Bank guarantees	362,014	329,629
	<u>1,049,228</u>	<u>969,607</u>

c- Operating Lease commitment

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
From 1 year up to 5 yaers	22,905	21,987
More than 5 years	42,155	23,951
	<u>65,060</u>	<u>45,938</u>

33- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

33/1 Loans and facilities to related parties:

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Islamic Financing and Conventional Loans	<u>120,858</u>	<u>131,207</u>

33/2 Deposits from Related Parties:

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Deposits	<u>2,872</u>	<u>7,905</u>

- The pervious deposits are of variable interest and upon demand.

33/4 Assets acquired in settlement of related parties debts

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Assets acquired in settlement of debts	<u>44,645</u>	<u>17,680</u>

33/5 ADIB – UAE

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Due from Banks	<u>9,939</u>	<u>7,728</u>
Dues to Banks	<u>3,059</u>	<u>316,653</u>
Amounts paid under capital increase	<u>1,861,418</u>	<u>1,861,418</u>
Sub Debt Financing	<u>196,865</u>	<u>180,777</u>

33/5 ADI – Holding

	March 31st , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Amount received from NGF's shares Selling	<u>164,185</u>	<u>164,185</u>
Establishment Expenses	<u>1,575</u>	<u>1,265</u>

33/6 National Cristal & Glass Company

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Proceeds from sale of	<u>23</u>	<u>6,067</u>
Cost of deposits and similar costs	<u>-</u>	<u>106</u>

33/7 Board Members and top management benefits

	March 31st, 2013	Value in LE thousands March 31st, 2012
Salaries and short term benefits	<u>1,239</u>	<u>5,960</u>

34- SALES OF FIXED ASSETS RE-RENTED ON LEASING BASIS:

The Banks management has sold a land and building owned by the Bank which comprise of 29 branches of the Bank on a leasing contract basis with a total value of LE 214,659,243 resulting in "Profit from sales of fixed assets with a value of LE 194,791,863 an agreement with the CBE was reached to use this amount to decrease the operating losses of the first quarter 2009. Instead of amortizing on the leasing period that is on condition that the Bank doesn't grant any facilities to the leasing company to finalize the deal, The Bank has also finalized a leasing agreement dated March 30th, 2009 to re-rent these facilities with a value of LE 321mm to be paid on 120 monthly installments starting April 30th, 2009.

35- TAX POSITION

Corporate Tax:

- Tax inspections for the years prior 2008 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid and the internal committee was set and no due taxes were reported.
- Preparation and presenting the tax return for the years till 2011 have been presented to tax authority as per law no. 91 for the year 2005.
- Tax return for the year 2007/ 2008 was inspected and an internal committee is being set.
- The bank didn't pay the tax (20%) regarding T-bill and T-bonds income from September 2010 till now.

Salary Tax:

- Tax inspections and internal committee for the years prior 2008 have been fully completed and there was no due tax for this period.
- The years 2009 to 2011 are currently being inspected.
- The payroll taxes are being paid on the due dates as stated by law.

Stamp duty Tax:

First: In light of law no. 111 for the year 1980 (before amendments)

- Inspections of all Upper Egypt branches (17 branches) have been finalized from opening of the branches to 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.
- Inspections of 14 out of 20 East Delta branches have been finalized from opening of the branches till 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.
- Inspections of 12 out of 14 West Delta branches have been finalized from opening of the branches till 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.

35- TAX POSITION (continued)

- Inspection of 15 out of 17 Cairo branches has been finalized from start of their activities to 31/7/2006. Tax liabilities for 10 branches were settled and 5 branches are still under settlement after tax disputes.
- An appeal in the court is in process For 47 branch for which the tax liability was determined. Partial settlement of these liabilities was made to avoid delay penalties since the court appeal does not stop the tax liability.
- As for the remaining 11 bank branches, coordinating between tax authorities is in process to start inspection for years prior to 31/7/2006.

Second: In light of law no. 143 for the year 2006 (amendment of law no. 111)

- Inspections of the bank branches for the years starting 1/8/2006 to 31/12/2007. Have been finalized from opening of the branch to 31/7/2006. An appeal on the amount is in process and an internal committee of the tax authorities has been set up to study the issue.

Sales Tax:

- Inspections of the bank branches up to 31/12/2006 and due tax was paid.
- Years 1/1/2007 to 31/12/2012 is currently under preparation for future inspection.